Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1801. [No. 312.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.——ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Osnaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 9. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 9. Vendue-Master.

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package. *Also,*

25 Crates Earthen Ware,

well assorted.
Sept. 20. eo

Freight Wanted

For the Sloop
SALLY,
Captain CARPENTER,

Carries about 350 barrels—for N. York or Rhode-Island, on moderate terms, if application is made soon.

JOHN G. LADD.

Loading and for Sale, from said vessel,
10 Puncheons well flavoured St. Vincent Rum,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Sweet Cider, Cheese, and dry Cod-Fish.
November 28. d

☞ *Cash given at this office for clean Rags.*

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and the Alligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of ISLE of MAY and TURKS ISLAND

SALT,

suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3. d

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30. d

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.
A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.

Dec. 3. d

Washington Society.

THE Members of the Alexandria Washington Society are hereby notified, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Monday the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—An Essay will be delivered agreeable to appointment, by the rev. James Muir.

G. DENEALE, Sec'ry.

Dec. 8.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
PRISCILLA
(A good vessel)
PRINCE HARDING, Master,

Will take freight on reasonable terms.—Apply to the Master on board, or to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has lately received and now offers for Sale,

20 Hogsheads of excellent Molasses,
15 do. do. Sugar,
25 do. do. Rum,
5 do. Copperas & Brimstone,
10 Casks Cordials,
20 Barrels Boston Beef,
30 Casks, } Fresh Raisins,
20 Boxes }
50 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Candles and Soap,
5 Bags Cotton,
5 Do. Hops,
10 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
20 Do. 10 by 18 Glass,
30 Chests fresh Teas, } Entitled to
20 Bales Russia Sheeting, } drawback.
8 Do. Ravens Duck, }
3 Cases of Writing Paper,
50 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
Excellent Dumb Fish, &c. &c. &c.

December 8. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on Saturday evening the 14th inst. two Negro Women, viz. *Amie* and *Venus*: the former about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, stout made, of a yellowish cast; had on, when she went off, a blue cloth habit; said girl was purchased of Mr. William Reed, and formerly lived in the City of Washington, where I expect she is now lurking: the latter about 24 or 25 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has now with her a young child at the breast, about 4 or 5 months old, her apparel is not recollected; she was purchased of a gentleman living in Prince George's county, Maryland.—— Whoever will apprehend said women, and deliver them to me in Alexandria, shall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either. GEORGE LUCK.

Nov. 18. d

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdins, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,

which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.

On hand,

A quantity of East India Segars,
Manufactured Tobacco in kegs.

Oct. 5. d

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED

In the Augusta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

The following GOODS,

which completes their assortment for the season---VIZ.

Superfine cloths and kerseymeres,
5 4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every description,
4-4 and 7-8 plains,
7 4, 6 4 and 4 4 moleskin cut coatings,
Kerseys and halfthicks,
2 trunks muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread edgings, laces, and veils,
3 cases Irish lines,
2 do. do. sheetings and diapers,
3 trunks printed calicoes,
1 case table knives and forks,
White Chapel needles,
Fashionable buttons,
Silk shawls,
Cotton and silk hosiery,
11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbins,
8, 10, 12, and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual credit, by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 22. dtueo

I do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my land, as I am determined to treat them as the law directs.

NAT. WASHINGTON.
Maryland, Nov. 23. eo3t

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

FOR SALE,

30 bls. BEEF, warranted to keep a three years' voyage,
30 kegs of SOUNDS and TONGUES.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants Wharf, Nov. 28. d3teo

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
COTTOM & STEWART'S
Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

Notice.

THE subscribers have in their hands a sum of money received from the late firms of Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the town of Martinsburg, in the state of Virginia; and as they understand that Mr. Michael M'Kewan, of said place, has purchased a number of the claims against that estate---This is, therefore, to give notice to him, and all others having demands against the estate of the said Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. to bring in their accounts to us, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, in order to receive their dividend of the money in our hands. Those who do not produce their accounts by that time will be excluded from a dividend.

A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.
Balt. Dec. 4. 2aw1stMch

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his store into the brick house adjoining Messrs. James Russell & Co's, where he has opened a neat assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Kerseys, half thicks, flushings, coatings, Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, rose and striped blanketts, cassimeres, swandowns, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord, velvets, fustains, stuffs, calicoes, Irish linens, shawls, check handkerchiefs, beds ticking, ticklenburg, osnaburg, &c.—— Gentlemen's fine hats of the newest fashion and of a very superior quality, felt do. by the case and by retail, children's coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do. in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels, pepper and allspice, china and queen's ware, which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.
Oct. 16. d6teo

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PEACE.

NUMBER I.

The preliminaries lately publiſhed having aſcertained the terms of the peace between Great-Britain and France, we are naturally led to reflect upon its probable conſequences. This important event preſents three intereſting queſtions: How will it effect our own country? How the immediate parties? What will be its effects upon the civilized world at large?

Competent anſwers to theſe queſtions would exerciſe the moſt penetrating and comprehenſive mind. Such an undertaking, at this time, would be, not only too arduous, but would exceed our limits; it will not even be attempted. Indeed any anſwers that could be given would probably afford but little ſatisfaction to thoſe who have learnt how to eſtimate the difficulty of ſcanning the future operations of new and great occurrences in the affairs of nations; eſpecially thoſe which have ſo materially varied the moral and political aſpect of the world.

Our readers will therefore excuſe us if we confine ourſelves to ſome general obſervations.

As to our *own country*, we feel confident in the opinion, that when we are not implicated as parties, a foreign war or peace can have but a very partial and tranſient influence on our affairs. The great concern of every true American is, that our country *ſhould be well governed*; whilſt this is the caſe its natural advantages and youthful energies muſt enſure a regular and progreſſive career of proſperity. It may be aſked, will not peace, by quieting the turbulent paſſions of Europe, and arreſting their reaction upon us, afford a fairer chance for our being well governed? It is devoutly to be wiſhed that this may be ſo; yet we fear to indulge very ſanguine expectations that it will have much influence; it will more depend upon the intrinſic principles of our government itſelf; on the temper and character of our nation, and on the particular temper and character of our immediate rulers. If we do not find cauſe for felicitation in the one or the other of theſe points our national horizon will preſent a gloomy perſpective, not likely to be much brightened by the diſtant beams of European peace.

However ſenſible we may be that the humors which have for ſome time been fomenting in our body politic, have derived aliment from the other ſide of the Atlantic; yet we are far from feeling certain, that peace will afford a corrective.

The poſition of France is ſtill an enigma of which we diſcern no certain ſolution; that of Great-Britain is ſingularly critical—and the reſt of Europe labors with portentous throes. Our paſſions will not ceaſe to intereſt themſelves in what is paſſing in that quarter of the globe; and whether the impulſe they will continue to receive from thence, ſhall be beneficial or pernicious, will probably depend on the prevalence of good or ill examples there. On this ſcore, we have too much reaſon to acknowledge that our fears preponderate. We can hardly flatter ourſelves that the elements of diſorder which have been ſo long engendering, have already exhauſted their force—hardly dare we hope that *falſe philoſophy* has yet been eradicated or deprived of its venom.

As to our agriculture, our commerce, our navigation, it muſt be admitted that they will receive a temporary check.—— There can be no doubt but that from our late ſituation, eſſentially neutral, all theſe, notwithſtanding the depredations to which we have been expoſed from the belligerent powers, have been very much extended.

New branches of trade were laid open to us by the war, and we have been the carriers for thoſe who will now begin to carry for themſelves. But the ſtate in which a principal part in Europe is left by a war exhauſting beyond all modern example, will permit us ſtill to retain a portion of thoſe adventitious reſources, and will *let us down* with a more gradual and gentle deſcent. It may be fairly preſumed that France and Spain, eſpecially the former, will continue to want our ſhipping, and will either *buy* of us our ſurplus of that article, or for a conſiderable time to come will *employ* it on good terms; while the expenees on navigation will be greatly leſſened by a fall of ſeaman's wages, and in the prices of proviſions. The wants of theſe countries, for the ſupplies which we can furniſh ourſelves or procure for them from other marts, will be generally kept up, in ſome inſtances augmented, by a revival of interna induſtry, and by a reinvigoration of the deſire to enjoy, the elaſticity of which will probably be in proportion to the preſſure of circumſtances, which, for ſome years have held it in reſtraint. Nor only the ſurplus of our own navigation will thus find a demand; but many of our productions will be in the ſame or better ſtate—articles of mere luxury or caprice, and materials for manufactures, are to be comprifed; ſuch as tobacco, pot and pearl aſhes, cotton, &c. The lumber trade, which will favor the employment of our ſhipping, is likely to increaſe; principally by a call for it in the Weſt-Indies.

Though a decline in the prices of ſome of our principal ſtaples, may after a while lead to the greateſt parſimony in the conſumption of certain foreign articles: yet the rapid growth of our population will more than counterbalance the diminution on this account, ſo as to render it queſtionable whther the dry-good trade will be temporarily narrowed.

It is indeed to be apprehended, that our farmers may not be ſufficiently ready to proportion their conſumption to the probable decreaſe of their means; habits of luxury are not ſuddenly abandoned.

But a decreaſe of the demand for proviſiont, particularly of the bread kind, may be anticipated. The unfavorable impreſſion of this upon our agriculture, ſpeaks for itſelf; yet ought not the cultivator to indulge undue diſcouragement. The uſual permanent ſources of demand will remain. Let it be noticed, that in one coustry, an important fact, which was formerly a matter of ſurmiſe, has now been officially avowed----*Great-Britain, on an average of years, does not raiſe bread ſufficient for her conſumption.* It will not be ſurpriſing therefore, if the demand for our grain ſhould ſo much increaſe in that country as to induce the removal or diminution, at leaſt, of the legiſlative obſtacles to its importation.

And if the adminiſtration of our government is wiſe, energetic and ſtable, the extra capital, which has accumulated on our hands, may poſſibly employ itſelf in the introduction or extenſion of ſome ſimple branches of manufacture, which may enlarge the domeſtic or internal demand for the productions of our own ſoil.

It may be laid down as a general rule, that on matters of this kind, anxiety is to be indulged with caution. The reciprocal neceſſities of nations, and the viciſſitudes of fluctuations to which local means of ſupply are conſtantly ſubject, can hardly fail to open new channels of demand as faſt as old ones ceaſe. Hence, labor and induſtry may draw the certain conſolation that there is little cauſe to dread that they will not, in the general courſe of things, be always followed by adequate reward.

Our fiſheries, in all likelihood, rather profit than ſuffer by the peace. The fiſh oils will probably find a renewal of demand where the ſtate of war had leſſened or taken away a market, and our codfiſh may experience a more extenſive call for foreign conſumption. The trade in theſe articles which muſt ever be content with ſmall profits, is better adapted to a ſtate of peace than of war.

As to our ſources of revenue, they are not likely to ſuffer any very material, certainly not any very laſting diminution.—The poſſibility of it can only relate to imported articles. Domeſtic ſources muſt grow with our growing population. For reaſons already ſuggeſted, there is no cauſe to think that the quantity of imported articles will be much leſſened. Nor can a fall of price, if it ſhould happen at the place of importation, have any great effect: becauſe, as to one very large part of our external revenue, it is drawn from rates of duty applicable to quantity; and becauſe as to another large part depending on the rates, *ad valorem*, the diminution of product would be only in the *ratio* of one-tenth of the difference of price, which cannot amount to a very large ſum. But indeed the increaſed demand in ſeveral parts of Europe, particularly in France, for manufactured articles, muſt eſſentially contribute to keep up the price in that market from which we get our principal ſupply. Add to the reſt that the rapid growth of our population will ſoon counterbalence the diminution from any other cauſes. Happily the former adminiſtration of our government has been ſo wiſely provident in this particular, that our preſent ſource of revenue will, without new burdens, amply ſuffice for our exigencies, notwithſtanding all caſual deductions which can reaſonably be apprehended.

The reſult of our reflections on this part of the ſubject is, that there is no cauſe for apprehenſion that any ſerious evils will even temporarily accrue from peace, to our Agriculture, our Commerce, our Navigation or our Finances.

There is, however, to be mentioned, one danger, far more menacing to all the intereſts of our country. The reality of the fact on which it depends, has long ſince been ſurmiſed, and if it is certain, will now be brought to light by the peace. We allude to the ceſſion to France of the Spaniſh territories adjoining our's on this ſide the Miſiſſippi. If this key to our weſtern country ſhould be placed in the keeping of ſo powerful, ſo enterpriſing, ſo adroit a nation—if this nation ſhall be thereby enabled to hold out to the inhabitants of that country, all the lures which its policy may deviſe; if it ſhall thus be enobled to render its own provinces the emporium or depot of the immenſe productions of a ſoil, at once ſo vaſt and ſo fertile; then indeed, Americans, may the imaginations, without danger of being miſtaken, anticipate evils of enormous magnitude, and of the moſt miſchievous tendency.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

MORPHEUS.

THE firſt thing that ſtruck me forcibly was a crowd, which ſeemed to be what we commonly call a mob. A great number of voices cried out ſucceſſively, Huzza! Huzza for the land of Nod! The mob, (obſerved my guide) which you ſee gathered there, are aſſembled to receive directions from a new ruler, who is lately arrived. His name is *William Godwin*. He wrote a book on *The perfectability of Man*; that is, a book in which this doctrine was inculcated. It was called *Political Juſtice*. To this he added ſeveral others, in all of which he taught the ſame and ſeveral coinciding doctrines. He is now placed here to learn the nature of theſe doctrines *in our way*. He is obliged to teach them, and to ſee them acted upon by beings, who in paſſions, and character are ſtill men. The ruler *teaches* here, and this ruler, together with many others ſent hither on the ſame errand, *can only teach*. *The ruled alone act*, and the ruler has the pleaſure of ſeeing the effect of his inſtructions.

By this time Mr. Godwin had come up in ſtate, accompanied by a numerous train and placed himſelf in a large open hall, in a building directly oppoſite to us.—The huzzas I found were uttered on this, hisfirſt public appearance. We entered together with the croud, which was not very orderly; Mr. Godwin being, it ſeems, an enemy to reſtraint, as a hindrance of human perfection, and a violation of the rights of man.

When the philoſopher had ſeated himſelf in the chair of ſtate, he began a formal harangue in this manner:

"*Friends and fellow-citizens, and citizeneſſes,*

"I congratulate both you and myſelf on the arrival of this auſpicious day; this day, ſo auſpicious to the moral energies of man, and to the perfectability of our nature. A philoſopher is now at your head, or rather is become your elder brother, your *primus inter pares.*"

A philoſopher, (exclaimed a voice from amidſt the crowd) I am ſorry for it. We have been plagued enough with that breed already.

Primus? ſhrieked a female, why that is the name of my negro boy.

"Order," (cried the philoſopher,) "Order! How can I do you any ſervice; how can I inſtruct you, unleſs you keep order, and conſent to hear me?"

Order? (murmured a grave man at my elbow) a command of order is a reſtraint. It is beneath the dignity of man to ſubmit to reſtraint.

"I beſeech you, then, my friends and fellow citizens, to hear me.

We will think of it (replied the grave man.)

We will not think of it (exclaimed a boy.)

Hear him (roared out a great number of voices.)

"I ſay my friends and fellow citizens (proceeded the philoſopher) I ſay, the preſent is an auſpicious day."

You ſaid that before, (replied a lad at my left hand.)

Hear him, (cried a multitude.)

You have ſaid it twice already (rejoined the boy.)

"I ſay, (ſaid the philoſopher, in ſome confuſion) this is an auſpicious day; a day to be long remembered by you and me. With your kind co-operation I will here begin a new ſyſtem of human things; in which every ſentiment and action ſhall unite to advance the perfection, and ſecure the rights of man. Human perfectibility."

Fudge, Fudge-man, (growled a browny fellow.)

"Human perfectibility (added the teacher,) is the plain dictate of all nature. The infant gradually enlarges to a man; the acorn terminates in the majeſtic oak; ſcience, capable of infinite expanſion; moral energies, ſtill more expanſive than ſcience herſelf; like the infant, and the acorn, can riſe to perfect forms, and boundleſs energies. All that is neceſſary to this exalted end is, that man cultivate the germ of excellence, which the hand of nature has implanted in him; that he unfold his divine philanthropy, his coſmopolotiſm; exalt his moral powers, and diſengage himſelf from the reſtraints, the ſhackles, which government and religion have hitherto forced on the human faculties. Private property muſt be aboliſhed. A band of brothers muſt have one common intereſt, one common property. Nay marriage is itſelf a narrow and unwarrantable monopoly. No good reaſon can be given, why one man ſhould engroſs a woman to himſelf."

Who will take care of the children? (cried an old man.)

"Who?" (exclaimed the philoſopher,) "The public, doubtleſs, and better care than any individual ever took."

The public ſhall never take care of my children (ſcreamed a delicate woman behind me) I know too well how the public takes care of children. We had a poor-houſe filled with children, juſt in our neighborhood.

I like the ſcheme of having the women common property, (halloed a coarſe, brawney fellow) I think Mrs. Whiteſon ten times handſomer than my dame. Heavens! (ſcreamed Mrs. Whiteſon, and fainted.) A great buſtle was now made around the lady, who was finally carried out.—When the tumult was ended, a jolly, fat young fellow, exclaimed, The philoſopher talks well. I never liked work in my life. This ſcheme of having all things in common is the very thing. I always wiſhed to have poſſeſſion of Sir John Gaſton's fine houſe and horſes. I never could ſee a reaſon why he ſhould live in a palace, and I in a hovel. "Nor is there a reaſon in the univerſe, (cried the philoſopher) it ought to be common property."

Who ſhall live in it? It will not hold more than three families (ſaid an old man.)

"You ſhall live in it; we will all live in it," (replied the philoſopher.)

It will not hold us all (rejoined the old man.)

"It *will* hold us all ſucceſſively" (rebutted the philoſopher.)

Then (ſaid the old man we ſhall be oblidged to move once a week.

You need give yourſelf no trouble, ſaid a genteel looking man, whom I preceived to be Sir JOHN himſelf; none of you ſhall have it.

We will have it, (roared out a dozen at once.)

I will be the death of you firſt, (replied Sir JOHN.)

While this was doing, a ſhrewd looking young fellow ſtepped ſoftly up to the philoſopher, and pulled his noſe.

The philoſopher ſtruggled, and roared out.

The young man very calmly ſaid, ſtill keeping his hold, do not ſtruggle ſo hard. You reſtrain me from a peculiar pleaſure, which I find in handling your noſe. Reſtraint is inconſiſtent with the dignity and rights of man. Beſides, I ſee no reaſon why noſes ſhould not become common property, as well as houſes, and women. Philanthropy certainly demands that you, as well as me, facrifice your private intereſts to the common good. Obſerve, now, what an infinite deal of good humor your ſelf has afforded this large aſſembly already. A coſmopolite cannot, ſurely, grudge to undergo a little inconvenience, when it is the means of ſo general pleaſure.

"But you hurt me," (cried the philoſopher.)

I mean to hurt you, (ſaid the young man, calmly ſtill.) It would hurt Mr. Whiteſon infinitely more to ſurrender his beautiful wife to the embraces of that brute; and Sir John Gaſton, to yield up his houſe to that lazy lubber. This, you ſay, is nevertheleſs right. Now you ought, for the ſame reaſon, and a much ſtronger

one, since you are our teacher to surrender your nose to the public amusement. When he had said this, he pulled the nose harder. The philosopher roared. Huzza! exclaimed the mob with great diversion.

A cosmopolite should never grumble at having his nose pulled, (said the young man with perfect good nature, but keeping his hold,) since he teaches all men to pull each others noses. I should doubt the sincerity of your cosmopolitism, if you do not cease to struggle.

Pray let go your hold (cried the philosopher piteously.)

I will (said the young man,) for I think you have amused us sufficiently for once; but remember hereafter that every cosmopolite should be willing to have his nose pulled, whenever it will contribute to the public amusement. The philosopher rubbed his nose, and appeared not a little gratified to find that he still had a nose. For he put his hand to the spot several times, as if to determine whether the young man had left it in its place or not. The audience in the mean time, were in high good humour at the philosopher's uneasiness, and repeated huzzas so often, and with so much vivacity, that I thought the philosopher less pleased than he wished to be. This probably induced him to dismiss them earlier than he had originally intended. They left the house rather abruptly, and shouted as they went out, in the words of the young man, "Every cosmopolite should be willing to have his nose pulled, whenever it will contribute to the public amusement."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7.

The celebrated *Mammoth Cheese*, intended as a present from the ladies of Cheshire to the President of the United States, arrived in this port yesterday on its way to the city of Washington. It is 15 feet in circumference, 18 inches thick, and weighs upwards of twelve hundred pounds. Five hundred dollars were offered for it by a gentleman in Cheshire, and refused.

—

Arrived, ship Pomona, Goodhue, Liverpool; brigs Enterprize, Shaw, Antigua; Dispatch, Worth, Newry; Caroline, Clarke, Guadaloupe; sch'rs Volunteer, Bell, Curracoa; Rebecca, Ripley, St. Croix.

Cleared, ship Juliana, Roath, London; brig Minerva, M'Bride, Hull; schooners Rover, Miles, Teneriffe; Wm. and Margaret, Larkin, Havanna; Traveller, Nicols, do. Lark, Parker, St. John's; Lapwing, Whitney, Bermuda; Eagle, Troop, Jamaica.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Caroline, Clark, from Guadaloupe, sailed with the ship Commerce and the fleet. In lat. 33, long. 73, 20, spoke the ship Alliance of Baltimore, bound from Philadelphia to La Vera Cruz, out 2 days.

The Volunteer, Bell, left at Curracoa, the sch'r Dorothy, Jones, of N. York, and brig Edward of do. In lat. 28, long. 76, saw a brig (supposed to be English) under our lee. Was boarded by the English frigate Scipio, and treated politely.

Ship Enterprize, Cumming, from Greenock. The ship Commerce was to sail in a few days after the Enterprize, from Port Glasgow for this port. Nov. 1, spoke ship Otsego, from Havanna to London, out 36 days, lat. 46, 39. 2d, experienced a tremendous gale of wind, which lasted 24 hours. 24th, spoke sch'r Three Sisters, from Salem, lat. 40, 57.

Ship Pomona, Goodhue, from Liverpool, in lat. 41, long. 67, spoke ship Ceres, from Liverpool to N. York. Lat. 42, spoke a sch'r from St. Ubes to Marblehead, out 34 days.

Arrived at the quarantine ground, sch'r Ripley, from St. Croix.

A brig is said to be below from Lisbon.

BALTIMORE, December 8.

Arrived, ship William and John, capt. Brooks, from Dublin; sailed from thence the 21st October.

Arrived yesterday from Port Republican the brig Ann, captain Vinson—Sailed the 13th November, and left there brig Smilax, captain Wright; schooner Milburne, captain Gratton, to sail in five days, both of Baltimore; brig Tartar, of New-York, captain Rodgers; brig Mohawk, of do. captain Sage; Lovely Lass, Riley, of do. ship Jane, Odling, Philadelphia—and a number of others not recollected.

Sailed in company with schooner ——, Wilkie, for Philadelphia.

Cash given for rags.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday December 8.

Various Committees chosen.

Committee of Elections.

Messrs. Millege, Tenney, Condit, Dennis, Hanna, Stanley, Taliafero.

Committee of revised and unfinished business.

Messrs. Davenport, Craig and Alston.

Committee to prepare rules and orders for the House.

Messrs. Colton, Smith, Gregg, Holmes, Mattoon, J. Smith (N. Y.) Plater, Moore.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Messrs. Sam. Smith, Eustis, Dana, Mitchel, Jones, Newton, Lowndes.

Resolved, that a standing committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such Reports of the Treasury Department, and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the house; to enquire into the state of the public debt; of the revenue and the expenditures; and to report from time to time their opinions thereon.

Mr. Randolph, Griswold, Israel Smith, Bayard, Smilie, Read, Nicholson, Van-Ranselear, and Dickson.

The credentials of Mr. Hunter, member from the Mississippi Territory, were referred to the committee of elections; as also to examine his title to a seat in the house.

The petition of John M'Donald, stating that he had been at great expense in furnishing a library for the use of Congress, &c. and praying to be appointed librarian with such salary as might be tho't proper, was referred to a committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate on the subject of Books, Maps, &c.

A petition was presented by Mr. Davis, from sundry persons in Kentucky, praying for a compensation for losses sustained in the purchase of certain lands, &c. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they had come to a resolution relative to the choice of two Chaplains, of different denominations;—the one to be chosen by them, the other by the house, to change duties weekly. The house concurred.

—Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution, the purport of which was, to request the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the house a statement of the accounts of Timothy Pickering, Esq. late Secretary of State —Mr. Nicholson observed that he conceived this measure necessary, on account of the clamor that had been raised, the publications of various newspapers and the agitation of the public. He considered it as a duty due to his constituents to give them compleat satisfaction on this subject. Mr. Nicholson was one of the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, the last session. He did not think that committee authorised to attend to any other thant he Treasurer's accounts, and the mode of keeping them. He hoped for the reasons before mentioned, and for the entire satisfaction of all, that the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Griswold rose. He observed that he also was a member of that committee: that he differed much from the gentleman last up, relative to the powers of that committee: he believed that committee were authorised to examine *all* the accounts of the treasury: that Mr. Pickering's accounts were examined, and that the vouchers were also examined, a certain bundle of papers excepted, which the committee were informed were vouchers on a particular account, but which the committee tho't it too tedious to critically investigate as they were knowing to the appropriations. ——Mr. Griswold thought the argument of present alarm or public agitation futile, as that clamour had existed previous to the investigation of the committee a year since: that it was needless to investigate those accounts again and again! it would employ their whole time. But he wished particularly to know the gentleman's *object*: something appeared to be in view which he could not understand—he wished the gentleman fully to explain himself.—Mr. G. conceived that it did not come within the precinct of the duties of the house to settle the accounts of Mr. Pickering: that house was not a board for that purpose. Mr. G. had no objection, other than on the grounds of inconsistency, to this resolution.

Mr. Nicholson in reply. The gentleman and himself differed as to the power of the committee that had attended to the investigation of the Treasury accounts: he believed they were not authorised to enter into an enquiry whether all the monies received by col. Pickering were properly appropriated: this was his object: he had been informed, of late, that Mr. Pickering had in some instances appropriated more money than he was allowed, and had sometimes appropriated money to purposes, tho' public purposes, otherwise than ordered: it was his wish that the house should adopt some regulations in these matters, not having appropriations discretionary with officers, and the better to enable the comptroller to settle his accounts. He was sensible of the impossibility of their making a thorough investigation, and that they must trust to the treasury for information; but that when the attention of the people was called to particular characters in this manner, it was their duty to satisfy them: he did not wish to single out Mr. Pickering alone; he wished equal reference to others. The proposed resolution was not on account of any doubts in his mind; *he did not entertain the least suspicion that Mr. Pickering had ever appropriated to his own use or defrauded the public of a single dollar; he believed him to be a man of irreproachable honesty and integrity*; but the report of the former committee did not say enough.

Mr. Griswold. He presumed it very probable that there had been occasionally excess of appropriations; every man acquainted with public business knew that the public service would have suffered had not this been the case: most members knew how often this had happened, and how often Congress had justified, and granted *afterwards*, this excess of appropriation: laws cannot always touch contingencies; it had often been the case in the office of the Secretary at War; Congress afterwards made up the expenditure, the excess appearing fairly and necessarily applied; so it may have been in the office of the Secretary of State.

Resolution put off till Monday next.

Thursday, December 10.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had made choice of a Chaplain, Rev. Doctor Gantt.

Mr. S. Smith presented a resolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before the House a schedule of the goods, wares and merchandize imported into the U. States. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchel (of N. York) presented a petition from sundry aliens residing in N. York, the purport of which was to alter the law concerning naturalization. This petition, and another presented by the same gentleman on the same subject, were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to whom was referred that part of the President's message which related to the same subject.

A committee of seven were appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations were necessary in the laws concerning Post offices and post roads.

The house came to a choice of a chaplain. On first counting the votes, there appeared

For Rev. Mr. Balch,	31
For Rev. Mr. Parkinson,	44
For Mr. Lyle	14

On examining the votes on the second trial there appeared

For Mr. Parkinson,	50
For Mr. Balch,	36

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The budget that accompanied the president's message on Tuesday will probably make 3 or 400 pages, octavo. It was moved that 500 copies of the message and of the documents should be printed for the use of the members. The motion as it respected the message, was carried. Mr. Bayard tho't it would be unnecessary to print more than 150 of the documents, for the use of the house. We had began a system of economy, it would comport with this economy to print only such numbers as would be useful to the members, &c.

Mr. Giles. There had been a contest in the former house to *see who should spend most*, he hoped the contest would rather now be to see who should save most; he meant to practise economy, but not the economy of withholding information from the people. The printers of newspapers would be obliged to publish those documents by piecemeals: The public could not have them soon enough; nor be so well able to judge of them, published in this disjointed manner. He hoped 500 would be printed.

Mr. Bayard treated the uncandid and unjust suggestion of Mr. Giles relative to a pretended former want of economy, with a dignified silence. Mr. B. observed, that 150 copies were sufficient for the members: that these documents must be communicated to the public in general, thro' the channel of newspapers. How, Mr. B. asked, are the gentleman's constituents to obtain a knowledge of these documents, by being in possession of two or three copies, rather than one? For his part he was sure that his constituents, (60 thousand) would lack much information, if two or three copies were to supply the whole of them: if information at large was the object 100,000 copies would be insufficient; if attention were paid to economy, and the answering of every useful purpose, 150 would be printed.

The motion for 500 was carried.

Wash. Fed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cincinnatus to a gentleman in New-Jersey, dated Cincinnatus, September 7th, 1801.

"One object of great importance before me is a mine (in all appearance inexhaustible) of the coincous, or horn silver ore. Five others and myself are now in possession of the fee, and immediate means will be afforded to carry all the necessary works into complete effect.—From various essays I have made of this ore, I have reason to believe it is the richest mine ever discovered. I have assayed specimens of this ore taken up at fifteen miles apart, and know it to be one and the same vein, and the result of each was equally rich. I think we may calculate upon about 100 ounces of fine silver to every hundred weight of ore. The mine lies about 140 miles up the Ohio from this place, but not in the western territory, by which position we shall save the 5th part reserved by the federal government of mines of the precious metals worked in its dependencies—I shall embrace the first opportunity to send specimens of the ore to the mint, the Philosophical society and Peale's Museum."

Copy of a letter from Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of New-York, to Mr. Richard Robotham, of Hudson, inventor of the Patent Air-pump Ventilator.

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1801.

"DEAR SIR,

"It becomes me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, inclosing the plan and description of your *Ventilating Machine*. I am much pleased with the simplicity and obvious utility of the means you have devised, and hope that owners and masters of vessels will adopt it, as it is capable of conducing in a superlative degree toward the preservation of the lives of the crew, and oftentimes, the good condition of the cargo and vessel. I shall omit no opportunity that occurs to me of making known my opinion of its value. I delight in exertions to advance *American* genius, and to bring forward the useful inventions of *my countrymen*."

Mrs. Charlotte Smith is engaged upon a small history of England, for the purpose of education, and expressly adapted to the use of young ladies. Instead of being confined solely to the horid details of battles, murders and crimes, this history will treat rather of the progress of society, manners and civilization, illustrated by suitable anecdotes, connecting the political events, chiefly with a view to illustrate the British constitution. *Lou. pap.*

FOR SALE,

Three Invoices of hollow GLASS WARE, nearly assorted, (in one of which are forty eight liquor cases. Apply at the compting house of Dennis Ramsay to

D. NIESS, jun.

Dec. 11. d3t‡

---

50 boxes fresh Raisins,
30 do. Philadelphia Chocolate,
A few crates Ware, assorted,
Ground Ginger, &c.

FOR SALE BY

Roberts & Griffith.

Nov. 24. 2aw4t

Public Sale.

On MONDAY next, the 14th December, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the store of George Darling, in Royal street,

All the Stock in TRADE,

of said Darling, consisting of

Fine and coarse Cloths,

broad and narrow; blankets, linens, calicoes; muslins, checks, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to me will please to make payment, and such as have accounts against me will please to bring them in for settlement.

GEO. DARLING.

Dec. 10. d3t

Thomas & John Wright,

King street, second door from Royal street,

HAVE IMPORTED,

by the Prosperity, via Philadelphia, and Six Sisters, Baltimore,

Irish Linens,

Scotch and Irish muslins,

Mens, boys and childrens' hats,

Worsted and cotton hosiery,

Black linen and bow strings, for hatters, &c. &c.

Which with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

Nov. 3 eo

Wanted,

In a public house, a few miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington, a

Good Ostler,

who can come well recommended in every respect. To such an one (and no other need apply) generous wages will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

Dec. 9 co6t

To Let,

A convenient Dwelling House on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. James Dykes. Enquire of

JONAH THOMPSON.

Dec. 9. eo

For Sale,

A seat for a Merchant Mill, with ten acres of Meadow Land; situated on Broad Creek, in the state of Maryland, about three miles from Alexandria. For particulars apply to Jonathan Swift, sq. or to

W. D. ADDISON.

Oxen Hill, Dec. 8. 1aw

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ship Martha, arrived at Baltimore,

The following Goods,

—VIZ.—

Mens' Boots and Half Boots of the 1st quality and fashion—*London made.* Shoes 1st and 2d quality.

FLEECY HOSIERY,

Consisting of

Socks, Stockings, Waistcoats, Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c.

Nov. 17. eo

---

100 tons Plaister of Paris,

Jamaica Spirit,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.

Lisbon Wine by the pipe or qr. cask,

1st and 2d quality James river Tobacco in kegs,

Coarse Salt——*For sale by*

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

☞ Two or three Mill Wrights, and two Journeymen Carpenters wanted immediately.

10 mo. 26. eo

B. T LONGBOTHOM,

SURGEON DENTIST,

LATE pupil to Mr. Whitewood of London, having practised that *Art* with much success in Jamaica, offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of America. He is now in Alexandria, which he purposes making his fixed residence, and may be consulted at Mrs. GRIFFITH's in King street. He will attend any Lady or Gentleman at their house, and to prevent mistakes, such as honor him with their commands are requested to send the same in writing.

He has for sale a Dentifrice of a superior quality to those generally sold; but recommends it only (as all Dentifrices should be) to such as have been attended by a Dentist, or whose mouths from being in a healthy state require but the common mode of cleaning. *Price 75 cents per box.*

December 2. d6teo

New Hardware Store.

The Subscribers having commenced business under the firm of

Hamilton and Green,

offer for sale at their store, corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, formerly occupied by Ricketts, Newton and Co. a general assortment of

Hardware & Groceries.

JAMES H. HAMILTON

CLEMENT GREEN.

Oct. 1. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county will shew these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 23. eo

PHILIP WANTON

Has just received from Birmingham, a neat Assortment of

Sadlery, japann'd goods,

Brass Candlesticks, Shovels and Tongs, Wire Fenders, Saddler's Webbing, Saddle Trees, &c. &c.

A few barrels of excellent shoe thread and twine.

12 mo. 7. 2aw 3t‡

ABEL WILLIS

Has for sale, at his store on Prince-street,

(Just from Norfolk)

Soft shelled Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity, Havanna white and brown do. best English Cheese, elegant Travelling Cases, best Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 4. eo.

To be Leased

For the term of 12 years, at reasonable rents,

Sundry tracts of Land in the counties of Berkley and Hampshire, in tenements of convenient dimensions, from 100 to 200 acres.

IN BERKLEY.

526 acres upon the river Potomac, opposite to fort Frederic.

1100 acres upon the river Potomac, at the mouth of the Warm Spring run.

660 acres upon the north fork of Sleepy Creek.

☞ Mr. Butler, living at Bath, can shew these Lands.

IN HAMPSHIRE.

501 acres on New Creek, at the mouth of Kittlelick branch.

700 acres on the drains of Abraham's creek, on the Alleghany mountain.

633 acres on the south fork of Gibbon's run.

654 acres on the Alleghany mountain, between the gap over to Pine Swamp and another gap, called "The way to Buffington's meadow."

555 acres, called the "Trout-pond tract," on the drains of Great Cacapon.

The five last-mentioned tracts were taken up near 40 years ago, and granted to Thomas Bryan Martin, deceased, and by him conveyed to the subscriber. Any of these tracts are to be purchased at a reasonable price; one half of the money to be paid down, and for the other credit will be allowed. For further particulars apply in Alexandria to the subscriber.

CHARLES LEE.

Sept. 16. 2aw

PIANO FORTES, &c.

Put in perfect Tune,

On REASONABLE TERMS

By George Shutze,

Who respectfully informs the gentlemen of this town, that he intends to teach the Violin, Violincello, French Horn and Trumpet. He is provided with strings and quills for Harpsichords and Spinetts.

Violins repaired and hair put to bows.

Apply at Mr. Milburn's (late Geoge Rutter's,) Union street, near Merchant's wharf. Dec. 3. eo3t‡

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot press'd, Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Locke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emilia de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoenstern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and National Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the grose, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

October 29. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cottom & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 37½ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the *Militia*, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

DANCING.

Mr. LONGER informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its environs, that he has opened his Dancing-School in Mr. Thomas Herbert's house, corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets, where he teaches all the Dances at present in fashion. He has provided a very excellent Musician to play in his School, and has also provided a great variety of new and handsome Cotillions and Set-Dances.

Mr. L. hopes that the good footing upon which he has established his Academy this winter will ensure him the approbation and encouragement of the Alexandrians. Price of Tuition, Ten Dollars a quarter, consisting of 24 days—every Friday and Saturday. One half of the money to be paid in advance, and the other at the expiraton of the quarter.

Mr. L. also informs the young Gentlemen, who cannot attend in the daytime, that he has, for their convenience, opened a

Night-School

in the same house where he keeps his Day-School, and for which he has likewise provided in the best manner. Price Eight Dollars a quarter, of 24 Nights—every Thursday and Friday, from 6 till 9 o'clock.

December 8. eo

I have for Sale,

A quantity of Seine Twine,

A few bales excellent Sacking,

1 cask Spanish Whiting,

8, 10, 12 and 20d. Nails.

☞ *My Fall Goods are received.* JOHN JANNEY.

9 mo. 29. 1aw 2m‡

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership between Adam Cooke and John Goolrick, under the firm of Cooke and Goolrick (owing to the interference of mercantile business with the professional situation of one of the partners) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who may stand indebted to the said firm, and also those to whom the said firm may be indebted, are requested to apply to Adam Cooke for payment.

ADAM COOKE,

JOHN GOOLRICK,

Dumfries, Nov. 30, 1801.

☞ Adam Cooke will in future carry on the business on his own account—he has a large and extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold on the most moderate terms for cash or country produce.

1aw3t ADAM COOKE.

FOR SALE,

On a liberal credit, or lease for a term of years,

That elegant Brick Building on King street, adjoining the premises of George Gilpin, Esq. Nothing is said in favor of its situation or conveniences, any person inclined to purchase or lease, will please to view it and judge for themselves.

TO LET,

The Warehouse at the corner of King and Union streets, lately occupied by Mr. C. Wilson. *Also*, the Warehouses adjoining.

TO LEASE,

For a term of years,

A LOT fronting Merchants' wharf and the alley adjoining. The situation for the flour or wholesale business, is allowed to be the first in the District of Columbia.

TO RENT,

To careful and industrious tenants,

Several PLANTATIONS in the county of Fairfax. Possession will be given the first of January.

J. SWIFT.

Dec. 8. eo3t

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND in Frederick county, Virginia, containing 400 acres. Property in the county of Fairfax or town of Alexandria, will be taken in payment.

Enquire of the Printers.

Dec. 8. eo3t

MISSING

From Mr. C. Beverley's pasture, at Elkwood, a light bay saddle HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and his hip on the near side somewhat larger than the other.

ALSO,

A red bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and one hind and fore foot, on the same side, white. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horses, or either of them, to Mr. Beverly at Elkwood, to me in Northumberland county, or secure them and give me notice so that they be recovered.

WALTER JONES.

Sept. 21. eo

Seven Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the services of Colin Auld, on Tuesday the 24th ult. a dark Mulatto Girl, named WINNIE, about 14 years of age: Had on when she went away a calico short gown and brown calamanco peticoat. As the parents of said Girl reside in this place, it is thought she is lurking about town. Any person bringing back said Runaway to Colin Auld, St. Asaph-Street, 3 doors west of Mr. Faw's office, shall receive the above reward. Masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring or carrying off said Girl at their peril.

December 2. eo

To be Hired,

An excellent dining room servant. Enquire of the Printers.

Nov. 18. 2aw 4t

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

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